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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/667,504	09/23/2003	Kazuma Aoki	117278	1916
25944	7590	07/05/2005	EXAMINER	
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320				HAMDAN, WASSEEM H
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
		2854		

DATE MAILED: 07/05/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/667,504	AOKI, KAZUMA
	Examiner Wassem H. Hamdan	Art Unit 2854

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 June 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4-19 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kageyama (US 6,333,790 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Kageyama discloses a printing apparatus connected to a first network [110] and a second network [120] and capable of performing a bidirectional data communication [702; 703] with a server computer [300] connected to the first network [110] and with an information terminal [400] connected to the second network [120], comprising,

printing unit [2200] configured to print an image on printing medium based on externally input data [column 9, lines 31-34]; [2100]

a sending and receiving unit [2110] configured to send the server computer a request signal received from the information terminal and to receive content data sent, as a response to the request signal, from the server computer [column 6, lines 23-29; column 15, lines 7-17];

a print execution determining unit [2120] configured to determine, on the basis of a predetermined determination condition, whether the content data is to be printed [column 6, lines 12-17; column 7, lines 37-41; column 10, lines 17-24]; and

a print control unit [2142; 2150] configured to cause the printing unit to print the content data in a case where the print execution determining unit determines that the content data be printed [column 6, lines 40-65; column 15, lines 7-18].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,333,790 B1) in view of Sharma (Pub. No.: US 2003/0081247 A1).

Regarding claim 2, Kageyama discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention, but Kageyama is silent about the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made. However, Sharma discloses the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made [FIG. 5; page 3, section [0027]]. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kageyama by including the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made, since Sharma teaches that having the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a

Art Unit: 2854

case where an authentication setting is made would be beneficial for the purpose of providing a system with securely controlling the printing of a document [Sharma: page 1, section [0006], lines 2-3].

Regarding claim 3, Kageyama discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention, but Kageyama is silent about wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password. However, Sharma discloses wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password [page 2, section [0013], lines 4-8]. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kageyama by including wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password, since Sharma teaches that having the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password would be beneficial for the purpose of providing a system with securely controlling the printing of a document [Sharma: page 1, section [0006], lines 2-3].

5. Claims 2 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kageyama (US 6,333,790 B1) in view of Baird et al. (Pub. No.: US 2003/0223093 A1).

Regarding claim 2, Kageyama discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention, but Kageyama is silent about the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication

Art Unit: 2854

setting is made. However, Baird et al. discloses the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made [page 2, section [0024]]. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kageyama by including the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made, since Sharma teaches that having the control unit performs a control for printing only in a case where case where a validity of the printing is authenticated in a case where an authentication setting is made would be beneficial for the purpose of preventing unauthorized access to the document [Baird et al.: page 2, section [0224], lines11-12].

Regarding claim 3, Kageyama discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention, but Kageyama is silent about wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password. However, Baird et al. discloses wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password [page 2, section [0024]]. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teachings of Kageyama by including wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password, since Baird et al. teaches that having wherein the print control unit performs the control for printing only in a case where an input password coincides with a pre-stored password would be

beneficial for the purpose of preventing unauthorized access to the document [Baird et al.: page 2, section [0224], lines 11-12].

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 06/13/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's argues on page 4, that "Kageyama does not disclose first communication part 2110 receiving a request signal from the second computer 400. Kageyama does not disclose sending the request signal to the first computer 300."

The examiner respectfully disagrees, because Kageyama discloses the communication part 2110 in FIG. 2 (subsystem of the critical system 2100); column 6, lines 23-29. 2110 is the essential component in 2100, which it is clearly shown in FIG. 2. Looking now at FIG. 7, 2100 clearly shown that "receiving a request signal from the second computer 400" is clearly the signal represented by the line of communication "704", and FIG. 7 of Kageyama shows the next limitation "sending the request signal to the first computer 300" which it is "702 or 707". Therefore the specific communications recites in claim 1, is shown in FIG. 7. Please note that the FIGS. show the details of the subsystem (such as FIG. 2) and also show the system as a whole (such as FIG. 7), one ordinary skill in the art, has to put the whole picture together. In short the claim language reads on Kageyama as follows: a sending and receiving unit [2110; and hence 2100] configured to send the server computer [300] a request signal received from the information terminal [400] and to receive content data [the lines of communication between 1001 and 1002 are data] sent, as response to the request signal, from the server computer

Art Unit: 2854

[column 10, lines 34-56, in column 10, lines 33-34, Kageyama discloses “the first computer (server computer) 300 issues an inquiry to the printer controller 2100, and the printer controller transmits” the inquiry (lines 38-40) to the second computer 400 (information terminal), and in line 53, Kageyama discloses that the action of the process 707 is called reply forwarding].

Kageyama teaches all the claimed limitations. Therefore the rejection is proper.

Applicant's argues on page 5, that “Kageyama does not disclose that the data used by the printer engine 2200 to print an image on a printing medium is based on externally input data.” The examiner respectfully disagrees, because Kageyama in FIG. 7, Kageyama discloses the printer engine 2200 in communication with final results ready to be printed.

Applicant's argues on page 5, that “neither Sharma nor Baird et al. disclose a printing unit configured to print an image on a printing medium based on externally input data or a sending and receiving unit configured to send a server computer a request signal received from an information terminal different than a server computer. The examiner respectfully disagrees, because Sharma or the Baird prior art were introduced, because as set forth in the office action, the Kageyama is silent about the authentication setting is made and an input password coincides with a pre-stored password. Therefore the rejection is proper.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wasseem H. Hamdan whose telephone number is (571) 272-2166. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (first Friday off) 6:30 AM- 4:00 PM.

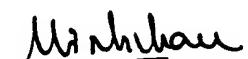
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew H. Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Wasseem H. Hamdan

June 24, 2005



MINH CHAU
PRIMARY EXAMINER